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INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.
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to stimulate the stomach and produce a regu-

lar daily movement of the bowels. By their

action on these organs, Aven's Pills divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and

eure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Billous Headache, and Sick

Headache; and by keeping the bowels free,

and preserving the system in a healthful

condition, they insure immunity from future

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ATHLOPHOROS regenerates painful nerves, and drives out the hornes of Neuraigia.

ATHLOPHOROS gives health to Rheumatid aufferers whom the most scrifffy physicians have not been able to heal.

ATHLOPHOROS operates on the blood, mus-cles and joints; and dissolving the acids that cause libermatism, removes them from the system.

ATHLOPHORES is pronounced by all who have tried it an infallible specific for these obstinate and paintur discusses.

Read the testimony of one of the sufferers. David Little, Sum-

ner, Benner Co., Iowa, writes:

"I am past 77 years of are, have bad the Rheumatism

"I am past 7 years of acc, have but the Rheumatism three years and circli mining; lost one-third of my weight, could not walk, lest shuffled along on crutches, could not steep; nerves shathered, no strength in my hubbs, wrists, those or feet. But thanks bet flood for your great they every? The medicine arrived Saturday might. I took a done Sunday nouraling, fit it all over me, and kept on with the Monday morning I got up and dressed myself, and walked out into the hitchen without the old ferriday and walked out into the hitchen without the old of critical well mights, am arming in strength, and one more apply life. Wich I could put Arizotronios in the hands of every suffered from this tortile disease."

If you cannot get A transportance of your drumpist.

If you cannot set Arman months of your dringers, we will send it express each on receipt of resting price—one dotter per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your dringers, but if he hase's it, so not to permanded to try something circ, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

Phousands Mastened to their Graves.

By relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing nguage of some remarkable curve made by come

language of some remarkaces curve mans by some largely puffed up decisor or putest medicine has has-tened thousands to their graves; the readers having almost masne faith that the same miracle will be per-formed on them, that these testimonials mention, while the so called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. Although we have

Thousands upon Thousands!!!

rily sent us, we do not publish them, as they do no make the cures. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, tha

rily sent in, we no not paromathers, they make the curse. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that makes the curse. It has never failed and never can We will give reference to anyone for any disease simpler to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known

A prominent physician of Pittshurg said to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his mability to cure her, jokingly said:

"Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Hitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now loopin at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a

Fees of Dectors.

The fees of doctors at \$3.00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single

bottle of Rop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely enred, and with nothing but ifou litters, and only ben days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from

13" None genuine without a bunch of green Hope on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hope" in their name.

NET Security 3 to

FOR SALE-A Story and a half House on

Kidney and Liver trouble!"

good patient.

por, as there is not a neighborhood in the sorid but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul

Deficient Circulation,

(From W. O. Stoldard's "Abraham Lincoln." At the county seat of Cusupaign county, a the eighth judicial district, there was print

ed at that time a weekly newspaper, of good standing and circulation, called the Central Himois Gazette. It was owned and nominal y managed by an eccentric and different coun-try doctor, who never wrote for it. Its sole

quite early one morning, returning, with a bat haif full of letters, to a chair in the hotel office. He came in attented, gloomy, neither speaking to more even nothing any one as he entered. He rested his feet on the hig stove in the middle of the room and began to open and read his letters.

within, the eyes and the whole face began to hight up and glow with all the radiance of the hidden life that had so long been living there. The young watcher had never before seen anything like that upon the face of any living being, and he reversuitly forebore to speak. He was thrilled and spellbound by something of the force of a possonality which had so often awayed mutitudes to the will of the proton.

fore him.
"Doctor," he said, "I've made up my mind

ie material. The article was written, and arry in May it was printed. Handreds o

are had been spoken to on the subject.

the same time a letter from the same hand and to the same general effect was printed in a journal in the city of New York. Echoes

came speedily from every direction, repeating the enthusiastic outburst of the Champaign

ounty editor. It looked as if some kind of tide might be rising, but it was too early

et for reasonable calculation. Ordinarily

early mention" is sure death to nomination

it it was well for Mr. Lincoln that his can

didacy begat at so early a day, for even his enemies and the crisis itself worked steadily

The Burlington Home for Destitute Children.

tren in the Home as boarders, where they

long experience, and we commend them to careful consideration:

The condition of some of the children ent to the Home prompts us to make an ap-

peal to all good citizens throughout the state

and especially to town officers, in behalf of

what right has the state to expect anything else? If she places her oblidren in a school of crime, can she expect that virtue will be the outcome? We know that some of the in-mates of poor bouses are brought there by misfortune and honest poverty, and we know,

misfortuse and honest poverty, and we know, too, that in the majority of cases, their own vices are the sole cause, and becoming town charges does not reform them. Can those persons be proper associates for young children? And these children in too many instances may have inherited evil tendencies, and are only too easy to learn from their elders. We sak in all candor, is it wise to subject children, for whom the towns must provide to such influence? On the contrary.

ride, to such influences? On the contrary would it not be wiser to remove them with-out delay to the parer atmosphere of a fos-ter mother, where they would at least be

taught no evil, but be nourished and trained in the path of recribude. I appeal to all in-telligent, right-minded citizens, and ask, is it not more patriotic and more Christian to give these children a chance to grow up good and

respectable citizens, able to bear their own share of the world's work, rather than add to its burdens? The "Hone" has offered, and does still offer to take these children.

when under ten years of age, from the towns, for \$100, \$75 or \$50, according to the age, or to be more explicit, for an infant one year old and under \$100, for one 1 year old and

two \$75, and for one three years old and over, \$50. We have sometimes been repulsed with the charge of being exorbitant, but let me ask any candid, thoughtful parent, how long it takes to spend \$100 in the care of an in-

n his behalf.

The Vermont Phanix

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Wilnston Block, Brattlebore, Vt.,
Wilnston Block, Brattlebore, William Block, Brattlebore, Wi

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Full particulars, with references, furnished on ap-lication. Correspondence solicited. 13

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

And it concerns all intending to

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To call at South Main street Store, Piper's old stand.

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And all kinds of Goods usually kept in a firstclass Grocery Store.

Having had some experience in Baking I shall make

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We have a indice Merino Vest at 30 cents, the same thing that we sold last season for 60. We shall have a positionan's shirt just as cheap in a few days. Also a full line of the celebrated Hennington Underwear is both isdice' and gentlemen's up to the best Scarlet and Buff.

Also Children's goods. Cheap! We have a full line of both Ladies' and Children's links and Dolmans, and you may be sure the prices till be so low that you will be surprised. The biggest bargain yet in White Blankets. 10-\$2.75, 11-4 \$3.60. Look at them if you don't want to

Choice Prints, 5 cents, all good styles.

Scarlet, Grey and Check shirting Flannels from 1 9 New Pieces Carpot at the same low price.

A few remnants Oil Cloth, just the thing for stoves. Also Oil Cloth Mats, all sizes. On the counter you will find a bex filled with odd slass both Ladies' and Children's Hose at 10,12% and 15 cents per pair. Also a box of Hordered Towes that are marked in plate figures. Cheap to close out the old lot.

More Hamburg Edges at from 10 to 38 cents. Also full lines of Dress goods and Shawle. Goods will be cheerfully shown and you will not be urged

to Buy !

THE BEECHER-JOY EPISODE.

[From the New York Sun.] The most recent of the campaign charges against Mr. Blaine resits wholly at present upon the testimony of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn. Mr. Beecher comes before the public a second time in this can-vass. His first appearance was as a defend-er of Mr. Cleveland, on the charge of per-sonal immorality. His second appearance is as an accuser of Mr. Blaine, on the charge of

sonal immorality. His second appearance is as an accuser of Mr. Blaine, on the charge of official diabonesty.

The atory is that Mr. Blaine, when speaker of the House of Representatives, offered to make up a certain railroad committee to suit the wishes of Mr. James F. Joy of Detroit, provided that Mr. Joy would take off of Mr. Blaine's hands at par certain depreciated bonds, and to have been bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company. In other words, Mr. Blaine offered to sell for money his official action as speaker. The syldence is Mr. Beecher's statement that he heard Mr. Joy relate the circumstances of this direct bid for bribe money at the dinner table in Mr. Joy's house in Detroit, on Sept. 29, 1877. We quote Mr. Beecher:

"Toward the close of the dinner, Rept. 29, 1877, pollicial matters were introduced, and, among other langs, Blaine's faithful and gave the statement that went to Hayra. Mr. Joy spoke with contemptions severity of Mr. Blains, and gave the statement. "When a difficulty occurred in regard to certain lands in the southwest in which I was interested, a committee was about to be appointed by Congress to examine the matter, Blaine, being speaker of the House. Through a friend I asked Mr. Blaine world hayer appointed on that committee, I did not care of which party. I simply waited a sound layer. In a day or I wo Mr. Blaine seein depociated bonds, and that if I would smaller him to place than a paper and har if a wond smaller him to place than a paper and har if a wond smaller him to place than a paper and har if a wond smaller him to place than a paper and har if a wond smaller him to place than a paper and har if a wond smaller him to place and man and paper and he paper and he paper and he paper and he wond smaller him to place and he was a paper and he wond smaller him to place and he was a paper and he wond smaller him to place than a paper and he may be made and he was a paper and

try doctor, who mayer wrote for it. Its sole cultor and real menager was a young man from New York, who had barely a speaking sequaintance with Mr. Lincoln, though, like most of his neighbors, profoundly respecting and even enthusiastically admiring him. In April, 1839, Mr. Lincoln was at the Doane house, in Champaigo, the "railway balt" of the county seat, in attendance on business before the county. He had been to the post-office oute early one morning, returning with a

and as the courts suon settled the matter, us committee was appointed."

What we note first about this statement respecting the alleged statement of Mr. Joy is that Mr. Bescher assumes to give the identical words used by Mr. Joy. If Mr. Bescher tells the truth, he is able after seven years to report verbatim a dinner table remark of Mr. Joy's concerning matters with the details of which Mr. Bescher was confessedly at that time unfamiliar. This circumstance in itself affords reason for suspecting Mr. Bescher's testimony. Some people have not forgotten that when Mr. Bescher was on the witness stand in 1875, under cross examination by Mr. Pallerion, he frequently found difficulty not only in recalling the snact language of important conversations on matters vital to his own reputation, held two and three years eal words used by Mr. Joy. If Mr. Beecher tells the truth, he is able after seven years to report verbatim a dinner table remark of Mr. Joy's concerning matters with the details of which Mr. Beecher was confessedly at that time unfamiliar. This circimistance in itself affords reason for suspecting Mr. Beecher's testimony. Some people have not forgotten that when Mr. Beecher was on the witness stand in 1875, under cross examination by Mr. Fulierion, he frequently found difficulty not only in recalling the exact language of important conversations on matters vital to his own reputation, held two and three years previously, but slee in remembering whether such conversations had ever taken place. Now, after seven years, he does not hesitate to attribute to Mr. Joy words and sentences of the gravest import, carrying an accusation of criminal misconduct on the part of another person, at present a candidate for President of the United States.

The second point which seems to us to disclose Mr. Beecher's animus is found in his attempt to set aside as "irrelevant to the subject and the reditor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day between the doctor and the editor as to the previous day but and the editor as to the previous day but as feet on the subject of the quarrol, he saw the woll known face and form of

ef person, at present a candidate for Fresident of the United States.

The second point which seems to us to disclose Mr. Beecher's animus is found in his attempt to set saide as "irrefevent to the subject matter" Mr. Joy's cable despatch of last week. Mr. Joy equarely contradicts Mr. Beecher, yet Mr. Beecher tries to make it appear that the decial does not cover the charge. Mr. Joy is in London. A week ago Gen. R. A. Alger, the Republican candidate for governor of Michigan, telegraphed to him as follows: "Did Blatte offer to appoint a committee to sait you if you took Little Rock bonds off his hands? Henry Ward Beecher ways you told him Blatne dd." Mr. Joy promptly replied:

"Blatte never made me any offerto appears a committee to see the said of the

promptly replied:
"Biatise never made me any offerto appetit a committee to said me in any manner or form or for any consideration of any kind statever.
This raises a distinct issue of veracity between Beecher and Joy. Yet Mr. Beecher, contradicted by the man whose language he has pretended to recite, endeavors to make it appear that this authoritative de rial does not deav his own charge. "Your telegram to has pretended to recite, endeavors to make it appear that this authoritative darial does not deny his own charge. "You don't say so." Who is it?

Mr. Joy was misleading, "he says in effect to Alger. "You don't say so." Who is it?

"Abraham Lincoln of Illimots."

"What 'Old Abe! Nonsense! We might to for illimots."

What 'Old Abe! Nonsense! We might to for some the purchase of Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds. I said nothing of the kind. What I did say was that the alleged consideration was to be certain depreciated bunds. I did not mention Little Rock and Fort Smith. Mr. Joy's reply was therefore irrelevant." That is quibbling of the silliest sort. The charge of bribe-seeking is not affected in the slightest degree by the question as to what bonds were gree by the question as to what bonds wer be taken off Mr. Blains's hands. More ver, Mr. Joy's reply, far from being "irrele-cant to the subject matter," meeta Mr. Beech or's charge in its latest form as conclusively is it met Mr. Alger's understanding of the

harge. 'Blaine never made me any offer, ays Mr. Joy, 'to appoint a committee to uit me in any manner or form, or for an ousideration of any kind whatever." To the above from the Sun it may be addd that on Oct. 9 Mr. Alger in response to forther enquiry by cable, asking Mr. Joy whether he was entirely sure about the al-

leged conversation, received the following adlittonal cablegram :

her, Betroff:
Judge from New York telegrams that Mr. Beccl
windly misrecollects the conversation with an
esuch talk as stated by him ever took place. This despatch Mr. Alger forwarded to Mr.

eacher accompanied by the following re-"Now, reverend sir, I submit to you, as a genu-nan, after having received the bospitality of Mr. Jo-o his own home, and when it is so evident that ye-re doing Mr. Joy. Mr. Elsibe and the Republia an party so great a wrong in the corpres you are pu-uing, that it is your plate duty, in justice to all ye-ies, as publicly to retract your submends as ye-ave in real for the Democratic party and the Dem-ratic nomines, spread them before the whole cou-ry.

To this Mr. Brecher made a reply which

loses with the following most remarkable It is needless to say that the public see in this letter a complete giving up of the whole

Marcus P. Norton's Case. When "Judge" Marcus P. Norton's case came up in the Boston municipal court last week it was quickly and quietly disposed of. He paid the bill of the United States hotel and the costs of court, and was discharged. Further trouble threatens the 'judge,' how-ever, from the real estate agent who is out \$450 for three months' rent of the house which he has lived in in Newton during the which he has lived in in Newton during the summer. Norton has taken the poor debtor's oath, but the Newton people have got him much involved. As far as ascertained his indebtness in Boston is from \$40,000 to \$40,000. Macullar, Parker & Co., the Washington street clothiers, are creditors to a sum in excess of \$1000. He ran up his bill with them by buying clothess for poor young men in whom he took an interest. Estes & Lauvist the book dealers, hold one of his checks riat, the book dealers, hold one of his checks in settlement of an account of \$1500. Little, Brown & Co. are creditors for a large sum. Rand, Avery & Co., the printers, have a claim Rand, Avery & Co., the printers, have a claim of \$1500. Prominent members of the Tremont Temple congregation are out several thousands. Philbrook, to whose house Norton lived in Boston, claims that he is out \$10,000 on his account. Frink & Willey, dealers in patents, have been sutirely awamped. They gave their notes to Norton to negotiate, the fonds to be invested in a certain Norton averageing the notes. gotiate, the loads to be invested a a service speculation. Norton apprepriated the notes to his private use, they claim, giving them to several of his creditors in settlement of his debts. Norton booght valuable presents from James Roberts, a Province Court jeweler, for James Roberts, a Province Court jeweler, for Rsv. Dr. Ellis, paster of the Temple, and the pay which he has received for them is a check against that \$1.17 deposit in the Maverick National bank. Another victim just found is Dr. Hitobeock, a Trement street deutist, to whom he owes \$1000 for money borrowed. Besides the victime who are known there are doubtless numerous others who do not care to let the feet by known that they were taken o let the fact be known that they were taken

niless in Newton, with no prospect in view for securing a livelihood. The "judge's" daughters have been taught to believe that they were well off, and would always have sufficiently large incomes to live more than comfortably, no matter what might happen to him. It is said that it was not until the facts were given publicity that they became aware of the hazardous manner in which their money was cot. All the time they were aware of the hazardous manner in which their money was got. All the time they were abroad the money they expended was raised by the "jodge's" extraordinary manipulation of checks and drafts. When their additional of checks and drafts. When their trade of money for time, then, they were prostrated with grief, Norton himself remains as serons and complacent as ever. He still talks about the large for tune which is coming into his possession, and ecorus the idea that his is a bankrupt. Nothing annoys him, and of all the persons interested in his transactions, no one is less disturbed about the result then he. It is asserted that for a long time he has been taking morphine enough daily to kill a man has corpolated and with a less vigorous constitution. territorial extent his empire is the largest in Central Africa, but it is not so densely popu-lated as Mtesa's Uganda, and it is supposed to have only 2,000,000 inhabitants.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1884.

THE LEGISLATURE.

House Standing Committees. On Milliary Affairs. Measis, Brainban of St. At-basis, Kenneld of Marristown, Trinsell of Florobon, White or Hamington, Ropper of Salisbury, Hundru-son of Witcester, Jenne of Corioth.

On Judiciary, Messes, Walker of Ludlow, Dilling-ham of Waterbury, Grout of Herby, Butterfield of Wilmington, Stleeney of Bether, Abed of West Laven, Kenned of Hydr Fark, Brigham of Bakersheid, Brown-ell of Pownal.

On Education.—Messes, Perkins of Windsor, Cost-worth of Loudonderry, Parker of Troy, Bearborn of Verselier, Guild of Weyleidge, Messes of Iranly, Election-ell of Pownal, Stayton of Warren, Andrews of John-son.

of Cremis, Sajves of Waren, Andrews of Johnson.
On Ching. — Moure. Henry of Chester, Brigge of Translom, Johnson of Georgis, Eranham of Shoretarn, Iobinson of Westlersünd, Tracy of Chelses, Reyndes of Athurgh, Cark of Castleton, Thompson of railton, Westlers of Barre, Greene of Richmond, while of Sanderland, Shepard of Stratico, Williams of Coventry, Denomors of Lyndon.
On Righway, Bridges and Perins — Messre, Fletcher of East, Market of Bridgest, Hamburgey of East Reven, Johnson of Wheelingth, Chaffer of Strafford, Hawman of North Hern, Habitard of Rochester, Sheldan of Horset, McCallom of Fitzsfeld, Fairman of Fairs, Similar of Elmon, Wardshore, Bairdal of Glever, Davis of East Munipeller, Aldrich of Hivewshill, Davis of East Munipeller, Aldrich of Hivewshill.

hild Oliver, Days of Esst Montpeller, Assire on irrewling. On Manufactures.—Messer, Fairbanks of St. Johnsars, Robertson of Rockingham, Homehom of Stamord, Adams of Fairbaven, Faster of Westlen, Chapter and Offindelbury, Halmes of Cabol, Patrick of Ricesurgh, Frenty of Sawport.
On Agriculture.—Messes, Douglass of Whiting, Perinc of Pointret, Cosmbo of Bushicers, Stone of Jerichen Mittershitze, Messes, Douglass of Whiting, Perinc of Pointret, Cosmbo of Bushicers, Stone of Marioto, Robinson of Grand Like, Sheldon of Rupert, Sarth of Marshinds, River of Bloomfield, Powers of Cantilege, Stafford of Timmouth, Honfrew of Craftsony.

butting Committee.—Mesers. Claffin of Brook-atheam of Guatlentury, Sheewin of Sharon, of Scatoury, Hisselfi of St. George, Gilbert dough, Brown of Delvaters. Turner of Dux-lewing of Ripton, Ayer of Stannard, Martin of Hero, Rice of Somersel, Wilson of Granty, of Moran.

in Mero, Mer of Momerset, Wilson of Grandy, test of Morgan.

a Corporations.—Mosser, Grout of Derby, Scarc of ton, Peace of the Treatment, Rawson of Moretower, Pract of PracClark of Hailfan, Evans of Moretowen.

Bongs and Debentures.—Messer, Hall of Botton, or of Dummerston, Martin of South Here, Childender, Phinner of Bridgeware, Adams of Receive, Orthu of Shedheld, Darling of Hancotz, Smith Source, Mossenny of Faringled, Martin of Grangettin of Britaneid, Martin of Bridgeware, Mossenny of Eartheld, Martin of Grangettin of Bridgeware, Mossenny of Eartheld, Martin of Orangettin of Bridgeware, Martin of Orangettin of Bridgeware, Martin of Orangettin of Bridgeware, Mossenny of Eartheld, Martin of Orangettin of Bridgeware, Martin of Orangettin of Bridgeware, Martin of Orangettin of Bridgeware, Mossenny of Eartheld, Martin of Orangettin of Bridgeware, Mossen of Bridgeware, Mossen of Bridgeware, Martin of Orangettin of Bridgeware, Mossen of Bridge

I.—Mosars, Butterfield of Wilmington, Crans-town, Fairlanks of St. Johnshury, one.—Mesars, Clark of Castleton, Hastlon, J. Haseline of Bistol, Farnhum of West vey of Sandgate, Chamberlain of Allany, e of Colchester.
Federal Relations.—Farker of Cambridge, Shep-on of Fatcher, Kathan of Putney, Thayer of Lin-Maswell of Fayston, Billings of Bubbardton, lover of Ordon.

On Ways and Means. Franklin of Newfans. Brock
Montpeller. Stranklan of St. Albais. Bean of Cornsil, Perlum of Windsor, Fullerton of Manchester,
beland of Foultage, Mattocks of Datrille, Brigger

swinnt of Foulings, Mattocke of Danville, Brigger and die.
On Hairroule, Mesere, Dullingham of Waterbury, any of Guester, Franklin of Newfaue, Philing of simplifying, Lewis of Vergennes, Van Vilet of Shelman, Jerkan of Harden, Mesere, Butterfield of Williamson, Fresh of Isle La M.00.
On Eanks and Banking, Mesere, Butterfield of Williamson, Farrbunke of St., Johnsbury, Harrest of Ruisington, Farrbunke of St., Johnsbury, Harrest of Hurberton, Jersenburg, Arroid of Westminster, Maise of Sanking and Mesers, Flak of LaMotte, Head of String, Bargon of Ag., Hovey of Hardwitz, Since of Colony, Gambell of Barard, Taylor of Waterwille, Oktor, Gambell of Barard, Taylor of Waterwille, John of Hospital, Barnett of Chilas, Farragion of Rearsburg, Awisod of Chittienden, Albee of Arles.

e exclaimed to himself as he quietly slipped at of the hotel. To a few minutes he was a his own office, and the doctor was there airios.
On Grand List.—Hailey of Newbury, Parker of Cacordies, Reynolds of Milloth, Greens of Plymouth Catherbee of Rarby, Reynolds of Alburgh, Standard & Berkshire, Republic of Alburgh, Standard Sard of Guilford, Parks of Wells, Boung of Bright Golden of Pittsford, Hawitt of Herlin, Skinner of Lee

m, usble Buildings.—Mesers. Farnham of West. Hair of West Windsor, Taylor of Waterville, in of Georgia, Hill of Starksbore, Engage of Hessen.—Mesers. Entherion of Manchester, i of Brattlebore, Smith of Stockbridgs, Starbelburg, Betting in Orwell, Johnson of Contervin of Starch. sopies were industriously sent out all over the tate, to be quoted, commented upon, approving a President, so far as Illinois was converted, had been well began before the nom-

Senate Standing Committees.

Oles.—Mesers, Thompson, Garfield and Ide., inance.—Mesers, Jones, McDuffee and Greene, idlicity.—Mesers, Ide, Thompson, Fanl, Frich, d. Gilbe and Carney, laima.—Mesers, Globs, Garfield, Horton, Muren Railroads.—Messrs, Paul, Thompson, Clarks, offer, Hobson, Mott and Field. Highways and Brillges.—Messrs. Mott, Williams Vanie.

On Banks, - Mesers, Field, Greene and McDoffee. On Land Taxes, - Mesers, Hotson, Prewsier and On Printing .- Messrs. Horizo, Hebbard and Brain-Children.

The annual report of the secretary of this institution, just published, states that the year has been one of substantial prosperity to the "Home." Thirty children were admitted during the year, and 47 were sent out—the applications for children far exceeding the ability of the Home to sopply. Thirteen children have been in the infant department during the year—several of these being children of mothers dependent upon their own labor for support, and who place their children in the Home as boarders, where they seral Committee.-Mosers, Mebbard, Day and

On State Prison. Mesers, America, lark-lark, on Insane Asylum, Mesers, Holton, Barter and ani, On Grand List, Mesers, Moren, Curtis and Howe. Senate Joint Standing Committees. Senate Joint Standing Committees.
On Library.—Mesers, ide of Caledonia, Paul of Windsor, Joines of Washington.
On House of Correction, "Mesers, Johnson of Butland, Hutton of Windham, Fistcher of Orieans.
On Beform School.—Mesers, Eny of Chittenden, Hetton of Essex, McDuffee of Orange.
On Came and Fisheries.—Mesers, Carroy of Bennington, Williams of Addeon, Baxter of Franklin.
Under the Fourth Joint Bula.—Mesers. Moren of Franklin, Mot of Grand Isle, Amedeen of Windsor.
On Rules.—Mesers. Greene of Franklin, Brainerd of Caledonia.

dren in the Home as boarders, where they have the care they cannot give thouselves. We copy from the report the remarks made upon the duty of towns toward paper and unfortunate children thrown upon them for support. These remarks are dictated by a On Bules.—Mesers, Abell of West Haven, Smith of occurrings, Coombs of Richford. On Library.—Mesers, Haseline of Bristol, Dunton Colchester, Lazelle of Bover, Dickerman of Mount and especially to town officers, in conair of the unfortunate children who become in-mates of our alms houses. These children who are thrown upon the towns, from what-ever cause, whether by orphanage, or the powerty or vice of their parents, are, in the present arrangement of our poor houses necessarily thrown in contact with the very worst element of our portulation. They worst element of our population. They learn every form of evil, and if they remain long in such an atmosphere, it is inevitable that they should grow up criminals. And what right has the state to expect anything

A Good Word for Dr. Conland's Bill. (From the Butland Herald.) Mr. Conland of Brattleboro has introduced att. Comand of Bratteore has introduced a bill providing for the delivery of dead bedies of paupers, under proper restrictions, to physicians for anatomical purposes, and making body-scatching pondishable by heavy fine and imprisonment. We are glad this bill has been introduced; we believe that the unclaimed bedies of paupers and criminals should been introduced; we believe that the unclaim-ed bodies of paupers and criminals should always be delivered to the surgeons. Such bills are generally voted down by persons who would be ready to brain a doctor for malpractice who through failure to find a subject for dissection did not know his busicess, and yet subjects can only be obtained by theft or under the law. Why not give the surgeon legal control of the unclaimed codies of persons who are paupers or crimiusis rather than see the grave mullisted and regularly robbed for surgical instruction. Doctor Conland is right; he appeals, like an honorable man, to the legislature to give the surgeous legal charge of the bodies of unclaimed paupers and criminals. Soppose the state refuses to pass the bill, would our courts aquit [convict] any Vermont surgeon of mal-practice on the pies that under the laws of Vermont he could not legally secure sight or atudy of surgical material?

Miscellany.

The Fallow Field. The days were bright, and the year was young. As the warm sun dimbed the sky; And a thousand flower their ensures switting. And the larks were scaring high;

For an angel swept on eilent wing. To the grave where the dealt Earth lay (And the Easter dawned as the angel Spring Rolled the ringed stone away. Than the fields grew green with springing ours, And some with flowers were bright; And sach day came with an earlier dawn, And a fuller, sweeter light.

So the year grew older noon by moot. *
Till the respers came one day,
And in the light of a radiant harvest moon.
They bore the sheaves away. But one field by from the rest apart, All silem, bute, and dead; And the rule share rithed its quivering heart Till all its life had fied.

And never a blade and never a flower On its shear ridges stirred; The synthine called, and the passing shower— It suswired never a word.

It seemed as if some curse of ill Were broading in the air; Yet the failure field did the Master's will, Though never a thate it bare, For it turned its furrowed face to heaven, Catching the light and rain; It was keeping its Sabbath-one in seven—Thai it might grow grib again.

And the fallow field had its harvest moon, Respons a guiden spoil;
And at learned its seven-drightening neen That rest for God was tol. — Good Words,

GRANDMOTHER'S STORY. Another Climpse of Ye Olden Time.

From a manuscript found in an old lovere in Plymouth, Mass.; printed in Harper's Magazine for No. I was born in Marshileld, in the state of I was born in Marshileld, in the state of Massachnasots, on the 5th of April, 1705, and was the daughter of Jeremiah and Priscills Thomas of that town. My father was the grandson of William Thomas, one of the nerchants of London who by their aid and influence enabled the Pilgrims to found a successful colony in New England. He was a large landed proprietor, and his estate joined that of Issac Winslow, the grandson of Edward Winslow of the Maydoner. John Winslow, a son of Issac, was my school and playmate, and after he had become distinguished as commander of the Massachnestta forces in the expedition against the Acadians.

orces in the expedition against the Acadians, often saw him and admired his military and gentlemanily bearing.

My childhood and youth were passed without any special event to disturb their monet-ony, my parents giving me the benefit of the short seasons of the single public school of the town, and the rarer privilege of attend-ing such private schools as were occasionally ing such private schools as were occasionally taught during the winter months by either students or graduate of the college at Cambridge. Though Marshfield was on the road from Plymouth to Boston, there was little communication with either, and the mails were carried to each place on horseback only twice in each week. Much of my time was spent in the ordinary occupations of spinning and weaving, as all the outer clothing worn by members of the family was—as was the cutsom of the day in all country towns—ande from cloth span and woven at home. There were two fuling-mills in the village, and the only work on the cloth used by the household which we did not ourselves perform was that done in these establishments, which found abundant support from contri-

form was that done in these establishments, which found abundant support from contributions of domestic industry.

As may be supposed, to those leading a quiet country life the arrival of strangers was a great event. Whether old or young, and of whichever sex, they were looked upon as in these later times the barbarous inhabitants of some distant island look upon casual visitors from more civilized shores. But if at any time by chance a strange young man abould visit our town. I am not sehamed man should visit our town, I am not assumed to confess that the female heart was thrown into a state of excitement and perturbation. And now and then such was the case in the form, as I have said before, of some student or graduate of Harvard, who came on a pros-pecting tour in scarch of a school. Though some of my schoolmates surrendered to these sieges laid to their hearts by these young men, I was fortunate or unfortunate enough to escape an attack from these foes to the peace of our firesides until I was nincteen cars of aire.

But my turn was soon to come. At that time a young man named Noah Hobart, a graduate of Cambridge, in the summer of 1724 came to Duxbury to teach a winter school, and brought letters of introduction distant, and soon after his arrival he came to present his letters, and was urged to take his cup of tea with us and spend the evening. He belonged to one of the old families of Massachusetts Colony, his great-grandfather having been Edward Hobart, one of the early settlers of Hingham in 1635. On the occa-sion of his first visit I was much impressed with his manly beauty and entertaining con-versation, and, maiden like, thought that I discovered in his somewhat distant and dig-nified manner of addressing me that he had received as favorable an impression of my-self. Though perfectly free and unrestrain-ed in his hearing toward others, his treat-ment of me from the first, as he afterward ment of me from the first, as he afterward acknowledged, was as if I were a shrine too holy for him to approach with levity on his tongue. I long ago discovered that love is sober and serious in manifestations, and that the merry voice directed to merely friendly ears gives way to a tenderness akin to sadness in the presence of one beloved. With me it in the presence of one beloved. With me it was love at first sight—the only true love in the world, as I believe, a love which has no chilly morn nor dusky eve, but is from first to last meridian day. When he left us on that first evening, I thought, in bidding him good night, I felt a pressure of his hand, which the will by which his tongue had been controlled had no power to repress. I know not why it is, but women read the hearts of men more charty than man read there. It nen more clearly than men read theirs. may be that men are more pronounced in the signals of their affection, or that they are less perfectly educated in the language which lovers use. It was not until after repeated visits that he discovered the interest I felt in him, and even then he was reserved in his attentions, oppressed as he was by the con-viction that his worldly prospects were not sufficiently established to warrant the declaration of his love. But at length the strength of his affection overcame his fears, and with no thought beyond the happiness of the hour I promised to become his wife. The fear, however, that a long time must clapse before we could be married continued to ha-rass him, and mingled with this fear was the still greater one that he might be depriving ne of more favorable opportunities of mar-

Such was the state of things between us when one day, during the summer of 1727, my mother called me into her chamber, tell-ing me that she bad an important communication to make which concerned my future cation to make which concerned my rature welfare and happiness. With a feeling of half hope and half fear I followed her, and both hope and fear were soon overwhelmed in the astonishment I fell at her announce-ment. She told me that John Watson, a gentleman of Plymouth, had, through my father, solicited my hand in marriage. Mr. Watson was a merchant in his native town, living with abondant means and in comparative lux with aboutdant means and in comparative texury, and though ioung a friend of our family,
was so much older than myself that I had
looked upon him rather as the associate and
companion of my father than those of my
own age. He had married, in 1715, Sarah
gogers, of Ipswich—a descendant of John
Rogers, the martyr—who had died, leaving
him a widower with two children, John and
Guerre, both of whom are now living. My him a widower with two children, John and George, both of whom are now living. My father that told him, in reply to his solicitation, that I was already couraged to Mr. Hobert, and with the instincts of an honorable man he had urged the withdrawal of his offer. My father, however, deeply impressed with the advantages of the proposed alliance, insisted on communicating his wishes, with the distinct understanding, however, that all parties should be informed of the circummissioner. Vermont has 1,055 miles of commissioner. Vermont has 1,055 miles of railroad, which cost \$41,025,915. The roads have a capital of \$22,458,300 and a funded dobt of \$13,230,900. During the two years ended July 31, 1884, twenty-eight persons were killed by the cars, all employes of the roads; sixty-nine persons were injured, of whom three were passengers.

The annual state prison report shows that

children—a law which, so far as I was concerned, was sanctified by the filial affection which the untiring devotion of my father and mother had planted in my breast. The conflict between love and duty which now raged within me no one knew but him who had become the joy of my life sof the control of my being. To him I told all, and poured out my heart until it became only an aching void. He met the occasion as only a noble and self-ascrifeing nature could. His love for me was so sincere that he was ready to make any sacrifice to insure my happinese, even that of the surrender of all claim to my hand. Though he felt that the loss of his beloved was the loss of happiness and even of hope, he was able to bear it, as for my sake he would lay down life itself. I cannot recall, without a studder, the ensuing hours of tender companionship, the tears we shed, and the separation which we were at last called on to endure. It is enough to say that he gave me with his kisses a final blessing, and left me never to be seen again for many years. children -a law which, so far as I was con- beard of the death of Colonel Lothrop, and

was our home during the summer months. At that time Plymouth had a population of about twelve hundred, chiefly supported by foreign trade and the fisheries. The whale-fishery was carried on to some extent, mainly in small sloops and schooners, slong the neighboring shores, not more than a day's sail from home. The stream of water running through the town, now vexed by the wheels of industry, flowed unobstructed to the sea, except by a single corn mill, and a fulling mill which fulled the cloth manufactured in the houses of the inhabitants. In comparison with the quiet fields and woods surrounding my old home, Plymouth seemed full of bastle and excitement. Amidst its novel scenes and my family cares my old love became chilled upon its surface, though, as became chilled upon its surface, though, as it afterward proved, flowing deep and strong beneath, as the brook runs on below the crust of ice by which it is concealed. In 1730 my first child, William, was born,

was acting vicariously in the capacity of mother to his child doubtless had some influence on the mind of Colonel Lothrop. His frequent visits to see his child, who with its attendant had been installed in my house, brought us in confidential relations, and has tened an event which I soon saw was inevita-ble. The death of the child, which was an only one, and our communion of sympathies, added still further in its construmation. Two added still further in its consummation. Two years later, in 1734, I became his wife, and moved into his house opposite the head of Queen street, in Plymouth, which had been built by his father, Major issac Lothrop, in 1709. The father was a descendant in the fourth generation from Rev. John Lothrop, pastor of the Southwark church, in London, now flourishing as the parent Congregational church of England, who came to New England in 1634, and settled in Scituate.

Thus far in life I had reason to take pride in my matrimonial connections, and in the

in my matrimonial connections, and in the social position I had occupied. I was blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. ed with an abundance of this world's goods, and surrounded with every comfort and luxury conducive to happiness. My husband was a man respected by his neighbors and friends, and occupied the position of justice of the court of common pleas. The life I led under his roof was like the lives of most mothers and wives, and beyond the birth of the configuration. mothers and wives, and beyond the birth of five children, and the performance of duties incident to a large family, nothing occurred until the death of my husband in 1650 to break its monotony. The loss of my husband added another blow to my naturally buoyant spirits, thus for a third time stricken with sorrow, as I had been accustomed to look back on the rupture of my engagement with Mr. Hobart as my first widowhood.

Lindsow rembed the area of forts fire.

The lower temperature of my engagement with Mr. Hobart as my first widowhood.

Lindsow rembed the area of forts fire.

I had now reached the age of forty-five, and my only remaining duty in life seemed to be the education of my children and the promotion of their welfare. The aged mother of my husband was an immate of my house-hold, and on his death-bed I had made to him the promise that I would be her protector in what remained to her of life. In the performance of this promise my responsibilities were increased, but I taught myself to look upon every act of tenderness toward her as the best tribute I could pay to the memory of her son.

The christy oil well recently strock at Of great force but of brief duration.

The Christy oil well recently strock at Of the Christy oil well recently strock at Office at the Christy of the Christy oil well recently strock at Office at the Christy of the Chris

and the image of my hustand, with whom I had passed many happy years. receded into the past, the memory of him whom I had first loved would often rise in my mind. Since the time we parted, twenty-three years before, I had never seen him nor heard directly from him. I knew that he had studied for the ministry, had married, and been settled in Fairfield, in the state of Connectices. Now I became to wonder what his low. cut. Now I began to wonder what his journey through life had been; whether his path had been strewn with flowers or had proved the rogged road over which so many are obliged to pick their weary way. Had he been happy? had he ever thought of me? had he over in his dreams seen visions of her whom he had once loved, as I had so often seen visions of him? These were questions which I found myself oftener and oftener, as time passed by, endeavoring to answer in a way to satisfy my hopes and allay my fears. But whenever these thoughts occurred to my mind I sought to silence them, and finally settled down in seeming forgetfulness of the cut. Now I began to wonder what his joursettled down in seeming forgetfulness of the past. But Providence was still directing my steps, and these passing reveries proved to be premonitions of the future.

whom I had first and only devotedly loved met me as if it were only yesterday we had parted, and I had expected his arrival. The first words which he spoke melted the ice which had so long incased my love, and I found the stream still flowing as atrong and pure and sweet as ever. During all these years it had sped its way unseen and un-known, but was now once more revealed to **Top**or "Hop**or "H

and the appraison which we were at its called on to endure. It is enough to say that he gave me with his kisses a final blessing, and left me never to be seen again for many years.

After rallying somewhat from my affliction I met Mr. Watson, and formally accopted his hand. I told him frankly that my heart was exhausted of its love, but that such as it was, it was his, and that the respect which I entertained for his character would onke me at least a dutiful wife, even if its failure to ripen into a warmer feeling could never make me a loving one. I soon married and recommend to Piymouth, where I occupied the house in Leyden street fronting Hanover, the main street of the town. Mr. Watson was the owner of Clark's Island in Plymouth, where I occupied the house in Leyden street fronting Hanover, the main street of the town. Mr. Watson was the owner of Clark's Island in Plymouth was our home during the summer months.

At that time Plymouth had a population of

years before.

And now began the happiest season of my life, covering a period of twenty-two years, until 1773, when my husband died, and for the third time I was left a widow. My son the third time I was left a widow. My son Nathaniel Lethrop had in the mean time married the daughter of Mr. Hobart, and was now living in the old mansion at Plymouth. After the death of my husband I returned to Plymouth to live with him, and for seventeen years have been a member of his hossehold. I am now eighty, five years of age, with all my children living and happy, and am waith ing in serene expectation of that final change which shall end a life whose early and later years seem a happy reality, with all between a dream.

A Detroit Boy Prospecting. "Come in," said the fourth-floor lawyer as the boy rapped on the door.

beneath, as the brook raise of below the cross of ice by which it is concealed.

In 1730 my first child, William, was born, and in 1732 my second, named Eikanah after his grandfather, son of George Watson, who came to Plymouth from England in 1633. In the autumn previous to the birth of my second child my husband died, leaving me with a family of four sons—John, fifteen year old, and Eikanah, an infant. The first two were children by Mr. Vatson's first wife. The assaon of sorrow through which I passed after the death of my husband, whom during the three years of our married life I had grown to love, was fully occupied by family cares. From the burden of these, however, I was somewhat relieved by the thoughtful attentions of my siep-sons, for whom I had formed an attachment only less than that which I felt for my own children.

My youngest child was, as I have said, an infant, and my good beath and vigorous constitution, which afforded me a more exuberant acaptly of maternal food than my nursing child required, were the means of evolving the next important incident in my eventfol life. It happened that soon after the death of my husband, Colonel Isaac Lothrop of Plymouth. I oat his without a wind the spirit of Mortal be Proud? In the handwitting of Abraham Lincoln. She was once member of a concert company, which changed itself, I did not long lessitate to offer to nurse the Lothrop infant with my own. Colonel Lothrop was two years younger than myself, I being at that time twenty-seven and be twenty-five. Mr. Watson having been twenty-five of all of us, however, there seem to be special providences, and in our small community wo families in the same social circle had been stricken by the hand of death, one left without a husband, and the other without a wife. The circumstance, too, that I had been stricken by the hand of death, one left without a hueband, and the other without a wife. The circumstance, too, that I you wish it I will write you out a copy of it." you wish it I will write you out a copy of it."
The next morning while Mrs. Hillis was eating her breakfast Lincoln handed her the

FORTY YEARS AGO every boy of reading habits thought he knew all about the sun, the moon and the planets; he could answer questions regarding their constitution, and had opinions respecting their inhabitants. But those days of ignorant knowledge are now passed. Further research has proved that what was believed to be the truth was largely faucy, and at the present time those who know most about the constitution of heavenly bodies know that little is known of them. Facts are stablished, one after the other, yet the vast problem remains unsolved. Mars, Venus and the moon have yielded some of their secrets to the patient watchers who have followed them in their courses, but Mercury, bathed in the sun's light, eludes examination; the outer planets are too far away for human instruments, and the complex phenomena of the sun's sur-face are still variously interpreted by different observers.

slender, erect gentleman wearing a moustache and eye-glasses and carrying unmistakable marks of a nervous temperament.

victimized Monday afternoon by a man who tendered a \$10 bill that proved to be counter-feit in payment for his fare, receiving the change in good money. The bills are national treasury notes, purporting to be of the se-ries of 1875. The man is supposed to be one of a gang who are circulating these bills.

The Christy oil well recently struck at Oil City, Pa., is yielding from 200 to 250 barrels an hour. This unprecedented flow created a panic in the oil market at Pittsburg on Tuesday. Such excitement had rarely been with day. Such excitement had rarely been wit-nessed, and as values tottered and fell under the heavy weight of large bundles of certificates thrown out, brokers, who in times past

stepped in and saved the market, stood with blanched faces powerless to check the decline. The new navy vessel, Atlanta, recently hunched from Roach's shippard at Chester, Pa., was christened in a truly prohibitory manner. A bottle of champagne had been decorated with red white and blue ribbons decorated with red, white and blue ribbons decorated with red, white and blue ribbons and Sacretary Lincoln's daughter was to break it over the prow at the proper moment. But she concluded that the bottle was too pretty to break, and held it tightly in her hand as the vessel moved, and to liquidate the christening in some way, one of the deck hands dashed a pail of water over the prow, as the vessel glided into the river.

English people are becoming alarmed about the weakness of the British navy. Some of steps, and these passing reveries proved to be premonitions of the future.

About a year after the death of my husband I was summoned one day into my parlor to meet a gentleman who wished to see me. I know not why, but the vision of my dreams at once swept by. I went below, and the vision, now a reality, stood before me. With smiling face and cheerful greeting, he whom I had first and only devotedly loved met me as if it were only yeaterday we had parted, and I had expected his arrival. The teriorating relatively, if not absolutely; that many of their most costly vessels are obsolete and practially worthloss, and so on.

A countryman who is camping with his